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17. Shrubby American Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*) in flower.  
 18. Variegated naked Robin (*Colchicum variegatum*) and Campanula (*Campanula pyramidalis*) flowering.  
 19. Radiate white-leaved Hydrangea (*Hydrangea radiata*) flowering.  
 Saw one of the black spotted silver moth (*Phalœna padella* L.) on. Bri. In. pl. 9.)

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*From July 20, till August 20.*

The fine weather which characterised our former period, continued without intermission until the 27th, when the wet weather commenced, which has continued almost without intermission till the present time; on the 31st of July uncommonly heavy rain-fell over many districts, attended with thunder and water-spouts. This phenomenon, exhibiting a variety of appearances, is more generally observed among mountains, and over water, than where there are extensive plains; the ascending water-spout so often seen at sea, may be seen on land in another form, that of a column of dust and other light substances raised by whirlwinds. The phenomenon of the descending water-spout is much more difficult to explain than that of the latter; for, how can such a quantity of water be suspended in the air until the exact period of its fall?—is it gradually gathered to that particular spot, from a small portion becoming too heavy, and beginning to fall, by which a space is formed, into which other drops immediately enter; by a continuance of this, a vacuum is at last formed, into which all the neighbouring drops rush with a velocity in proportion to that of the descending stream. If this explanation accounts for this phenomenon, little, if any water, should fall in the immediate vicinity of the descending water-spout; for the drops, while in the act of rushing into the vortex, would be suspended in the current of air. It is greatly to be wished, that people who have opportunities of observing uncommon appearances, would take the trouble of recording what they have accurately observed. From a collection of facts, in however plain language they are related, the most important benefit may result; and if our Magazine should be favoured with communications, the publication of which may benefit mankind, the great end of the undertaking will be answered.

July 21, 26, Brilliant days.

27, - - Fine morning; heavy shower in the evening.

28, 29, Dark and showery.

30, - - Rain.

31, - - Heavy rain, with thunder.

August 1, 20, More or less showery every day.

\* From the 21st of July till the 25th, the barometer was at 30; on the 26th it descended to 29. 9; since which time it has remained nearly the same; its lowest state was 29. 1, on the 3d of August.

The temperature since our last has changed but little, being at nearly the medium summer heat, yet on the morning of the 5th of August it was as low as 50°; at 8 A. M. at the same hour it has often been as high as 60°.

The mid-day heat of the 26th and 27th of July, being 78°, was greater than has been known for some years, while on the 1st of August, it was only 59°, and on the 5th, 62, a degree of cold very unusual for the season.

The wind has been in the North 2, West 1, South 4, East 2, of the intermediate points it has been observed N.E. 9; N.W. 5; S.W. 18; so that the southerly direction is to the northern as 27 to 16.

### CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

THE Moon rises on the first of this Month, at half past ten, P.M. nearly at the same time with Aldebaran, having passed the principal stars in the Hyades, in the afternoon; she sets about half past 1 the next afternoon.

5, She rises at 6 min. past 1, morning; and as she rises in the heavens, may be observed between the two first stars of the Twins, and the two first of the Little Dog; Venus being situated to the east of her, adds considerable splendour to this groupe. She sets at 3½ min. past 4 afternoon.